THE DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court,

Corner Beekman and Nassau streets. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

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Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 IT would be a great pity if the geological survey were to be legislated out of existence just as editor Croffut has secured a snug berth in that department as a reward for his scientific labors in behalf of the administra-

ONE plank in the platform adopted by the Michigan Republicans reads: "We indorse the sentiment recently uttered by our leader, Benjamin Harrison: 'It is no time now to use apothecary's scales to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country."

LET the bandannas way . A delegation of more or less admiring visitors all the way from Chicago has called upon candidate Cleveland. There were not many of them, nor were they enthusiastic; but they relieved the lonesome monotony of the past two months, and were as welcome as an oasis in

THE photograph of General Harrison's residence, which appears in Harper's Weekly among the Indianapolis illustrations, was taken recently, as the gaps in his front fence show. The broken condition of these pickets, it may be as well to remark, is not significant of the state of his political fences. They're all right.

"OF the means to this end [viz.: the reform of the civil service] not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying s President for re-election."-Grover Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, in 1884. There is another way equally effective, Mr. Cleveland, and that is to write a message favoring free wool. Pension vetoes help, too. If you don't believe it, wait till November, and see how you are "disqualified."

THE Boston Advertiser thinks that since General Fisk, in his letter of acceptance, has taken such decided ground in favor of "free whisky," it will now remain for Democratic organs to claim that the interests of temperance are committed wholly to their care. The last bulwark of temperance, it seems, is the party that has resisted and broken every law aimed at the dramshop, and that has opposed nearly every measure of practical temperance legislation that has been passed in the North.

THE sudden and tearful lamentations of Democratic editors over the decease of Lincoln, Sumner, Seward and Chase are very touching. The grief is a little belated, but none the less shows their sympathetic nat-However, they need not despair. These great men are gone, but other Republican statesmen remain who will save the country from Grover Clevelandism. There is Harrison, for instance, and Blaine, and Sherman, and Edmunds, and Reed, and McKinlev. and-but the list is too long for record. Lincoln and Sumner are gone, but their successors are equal to all emergencies.

THE execution of Maxwell, alias Brooks, known as the St. Louis "trunk murderer." concludes a tragedy much too long drawn out. Death is terrible in any form, and there will always be opposition to capital punishment on sentimental or other grounds. But, if it is justifiable under any circumstances, it was in this case. The defendant had every possible chance to establish his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, but the circumof his guilt was be overcome. He undoubtedly guilty, and in his own country he would have been hanged long ago. His final statement to "the people of England" attacking American law and justice, which treated him with so much leniency, is in harmony with other evidences of a very low and very repulsive character. His execution is a tardy triumph of justice.

THE Southern Prohibitionists, notably Sam Small, John T. Tanner and John A. Brooks, at their recent national convention, held in this city, announced to their northern brothren that they might look for great gains in the South this year. They said that Democrats were leaving their own party and coming to join the Prohibition standard in droves. This, of course, was said to stimulate the party workers in the North, where the recruits were drawn entirely from the Republicans. Just how the Prohibitionists are gaining in the South is shown by the returns from the recent Alabama elections, where 576 votes are recorded for the same John T. Tanner, who was a candidate for Governor. This was the complete strength of the party in the whole State. On national issues it is doubtful if 100 votes will be cast for Fisk and Brooks in all of Alabama. These figures show more plainly than ever how completely an adjunct of the Democrats the Prohibition party is, especially in the South, where its sole use is to deceive Republicans in the North into leaving their own | tion issue discussed by good speakers. They

party by representing that the Democrats are doing the same thing with their party in the solid South. The third party is a party of cant, hypocrisy and false pretense, and most of the earnest, sincere men who have been deluded into its ranks because of their conscience are rapidly leaving it.

THE TWO PREE-TRADE CONFEDERACIES. It is a singular fact that the only two confederacies that have ever existed or claimed an existence on this continent have had free trade. The first was that period of our national existence prior to the adoption of the Constitution, from 1783 to 1789. That was a period of absolute free trade between the United States and all other countries, and it was also the darkest period in our national existence. It would be difficult now to conceive of the weakness and imbecility of the socalled government and the helplessness and dependence of the people under that confederacy. The government was a mere rope of sand. The Congress had very little power. Certain duties were imposed on it, but it had no power to perform them. It could not punish offenses against its own laws. It could declare war, but could not raise troops. It could ascertain the needed amount of revenue, but could not levy taxes to raise it. It could borrow money, but had no power to repay. It could make treaties with foreign nations, but any State could violate them at pleasure. All commerce, foreign and domestic, was subject to regulation by the States. It was a period when the modern Democratic dogma of State sovereignty found its fullest development. Congress had no authority to enact a general tariff on imports without the consent of every one of the thirteen States, and as that consent was never given, no tariff was enacted. So far as the national government was concerned there was free trade pure and simple, but as each State was looking out for its own interest, and trying to take care

of its own trade, there were all sorts of queer regulations. Pennsylvania established a duty of 21-2 per cent. "on her own book," but New Jersey opened a free port at Burlington, where the Philadelphia merchants entered the goods and took them clandestinely across the river to Pennsylvania without paying any duty. New Jersey voted to allow Congress to enact a tariff law, while New York refused to do so. Then New Jersey, to annoy New York, established a free port opposite New York city, where New York merchants got their goods duty free. And so it went on-a cut-throat policy all around. This was England's harvest. British manufactures poured in free, and as we could not maintain any without protection, were compelled to purchase goods of foreign manufacturers at their own prices. We were in a state of complete commercial vassalage to Great Britain-the state she always tries to enforce against other countries. Three or four years of this sort of thing impoverished the country. The few manufacturing indus-

tries that we had were destroyed. A writer of that period says: "We are poor, with a profusion of material wealth in our possession. That we are poor needs no other proof than our prisons, bankruptcies, judgments, executions, auctions, mortgages, etc., and the shameless quantity of business in our courts of law." In 1784-85 our imports from Great Britain were \$30,000,000, while our exports to her were only \$9,000,000, a frightful balance on the wrong side. There was little or no demand for labor, and it commanded no reward. The people were than they had been in colonial times or during the revolution. Mobs and insurrections were not unfrequent, and it looked as if the people who had conquered their independence from England would become helpless victims of her commercial policy. This state of things demonstrated the necessity for a different form of government, and our present national Constitution was the result. That gave the people for the first time a government. It must be said to the credit of free trade that it did contribute largely to the adoption of the Constitution. The first act of the first Congress after its adoption was to pass a tariff law in which the principle of encouragement and protection of American manufactures was

expressly recognized. This, very briefly, was

the history and effect of free trade under the

first confederacy. Every approach to free

trade since that time has been marked by a

repetition of or an approach to the same dis-

astrous conditions. The second confederacy was that of Jeff Davis & Co., whose constitution declared that "no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." The difference between the two confederacies was that the first fell under the ban of free trade through inexperience and inability to control the situation; the second adopted it deliberately. The Southern Confederacy, based on raw cotton and slavery, did not want free labor nor manufactures, and adopted free trade to prevent them. From a confederate stand-point it was wise policy. Owing to the vigilance of Uncle Sam's blockading squadrons they did not succeed in having much free trade, but at the end of the war they were about as badly off as if they had. Not the least of blessings due to the suppression of the rebellion is the rescue of the Southern States from the baneful effects of free trade, enacted by the Jeff Davis constitution, and the establishment of protection, under which the South has enjoyed a degree of prosperity and material development never dreamed of before the war. It would be amazing, indeed, if the American people, with the facts of history before them, and in spite of the teachings of commercial experience and common sense, should determine to re-enact the

CARRY THE WAR INTO VIRGINIA. Mr. A. E. Bateman, the well-known New York banker, has spent much time in Virginia, and writes to the Mail and Express that he is much pleased with Republican prospects there. He finds great numbers of dyedin-the-wool Democrats who propose to vote the Republican ticket, and also discovers an anxiety among this class to have the protec-

disastrous experience of the two confederacies.

claim, he says, that the South has received its first taste of prosperity since the war, during the last two years, under the flag of protection, and they are not willing to check their business interests by voting for a low tariff or free-trade party. The lumber trade is jeopardized by the Mills bill, yellow pine exceeding in value any other Virginia commodity. There are more men employed and more new capital being invested in the lumber business of Virginia than in any other branch of trade there, and it is the judgment of careful political students in Virginia that the lumber interest alone will turn the tide in Virginia toward Republican success. "I do not believe," says Mr. Bateman, "that it is necessary to send one dollar into Virginia, but think good speakers, with an honest discussion of the tariff." Virginia seems to be good raissionary ground, and ambitious orators, anxious to be of service to their party, can probab'y find no better field of labor.

THE COBDEN CLUB AND CLEVELAND. Great minds differ on important subjects. Able administration organs devote considerable brain power and more space to the work of demonstrating that the President's policy does not mean free trade; but they no sooner get their propositions neatly built up, until well-meaning friends come along and knock them over. No longer ago than July 21 the English Cooden Club, the greatest free-trade organization on earth, said in its annual report:

"In the United States President Cleveland's message carries with it the promise of such measures of tariff reform as may, in the course of a few years, make something like a revolution in international trade. Not only would the direct results of opening the markets of such a country be enormous, but if the United States, hitherto the great supporters of protection, should become satisfied that protection is a delusion, and that their own best advantage is in free trade, such a change in their opinion and practice could not fail to influence the opinion and practice of the rest

Whatever Mr. Cleveland's message means to anxious members of his party, it means but one thing to exultant Englishmen, and that is free trade. For the sake of unhappy Democratic editors, orators and other leaders, some arrangement ought to be made whereby all persons anxious for Cleveland's re-election could be brought to agree, until after November, that the message and the Mills bill do not mean free trade at all. This present divergence of opinion is very embarrassing to the unhappy people who are charged with the task of electing him.

MR. BLAINE arrived at New York yesterday, and received a hearty welcome from his long-waiting friends. The delay in the arrival of the vessel prevented the programme from being carried out in full, and the immense parade of the night before had been followed by some diminution of the crowd. The reception yesterday, however, was as enthusiastic as any person could desire, and such as no other American but Mr. Blaine could elicit. His short speech in response to the address of welcome departed from personal topics sufficiently to show that he was fully posted as to the drift of political discussion and in perfect harmony with the Republican party and its presidential candidate on the great question of protecting American industry. Mr. Blaine's Americanism has not been weakened or undermined by contact with foreigners. The Cobden Club did not capture him nor the British nobility convert him. He is still an ardent advocate of the American policy of protection. His short speech yesterday had the true Blaine ring, and some of the sentences go right to the heart of the question. Mr. Blaine intimated that he should elaborate his views more fully at a future time. Whenever he is ready to speak the American people will be his audience.

The reception ceremonies closed last night with a serenade and address by the Irish-American citizens of New York.

THE manufacturers and workingmen of Indianapolis will have a chance at the polls to reply to Mr. Bynum's assault upon them in his Atlanta speech. To illustrate the freetrade argument he was making to an audience of Georgia Democrats, he held that city up as an awful warning of the ruinous results of protection. He said, as the Atlanta Constitution reported him:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufactory, and every one of them have increased their out-put until we have a surplus, and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence. the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him.'

This is a very damaging attack on the business interests of the city, and it is without a particle of foundation in truth. It represents the essence and spirit of free trade.

IT is a condition that confronts us, not a theory. We have had protection in 1789, 1812. 1824, 1828, 1842, and from 1861 to date. We have had free trade, or very low tariff in 1783. 1806, 1832, 1846 and 1857. The unvarying

results have been: UNDER FREE TRADE. UNDER PROTECTION. Labor everywhere Great demand for laseeking employment. Wages high and Wages low and money money cheap. Public and private Public and private revenues large and revenues small and steadily increasing. steadily decreasing. General prosperity Public and private and activity of private bankruptcy nearly uniand public enterprise. | versal. Growing national in- Growing national dependence.

WE recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people. - Grover Cleveland.

It is a danger that can be surmounted, dear sir. Enough voters to give your second term to another man will keep their heads level and go about the necessary action to this end in the most calm and intelligent manner. For further particulars see morning papers of Nov. 7 and 8, next.

IT is wonderful how unanimous the Democratic press is in the opinion that Grover Cleveland could probably beat a sick or dying man. When Mr. Blaine was likely to be the candidate, it will be remembered that the Democratic papers did little else than com-

tainty that he was suffering from an incurable disease. Now that General Harrison is the nominee, the like tactics are pursued. He is represented to be of "a deadly pallor," and to be "suffering with the same trouble his grandfather had." The Journal has before alluded to the fact that General Harrison's normal color is not that of a brandy-soaked Democrat, but a man can look a little paler than mahogany and be quite well. But it is true that General Harrison has the same trouble his grandfather had-the trouble

ocking a Democrat out of the way in his amphant march to the White House.

You can't convince any thinking man that scaling a tariff which averages 47 per cent. down to an average of 40 per cent, is free trade. - News.

And you can't convince any sane man that a total repeal of the duty on wool, salt, lumber, and twenty other things, is only a reduction of 7 per cent.

An excellent Harrison campaign song, which originally appeared in the Indianapolis Journal, is floating around through the exchanges credited to the Indianapolis Sentinel. The Sentinel is entirely welcome to this borrowed glory. It isn't often that it is quoted, and for the very novelty of the thing it must enjoy getting its name in the papers, even by mistake.

MR. CLEVELAND and his wife will, it is said, visit Slide mountain, in the Catskills, the last of this month. Probably they want to practice for that toboggan slide they are to take in

No one who wants to advertise Indianapolis will circulate William Willard Howard's "writeup" of the place in Harper's weekly. Mr. Howard seems to be a very juvenile person.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did not a field officer by the name of Hovey serve in the Mexican war under General Scott? If so, was it General A. P. Hovey, our candidate for Governor, or some one else by that name! FRANKLIN, Ind., Aug. 9. W. H. YOUNCE. It was General Alvin P. Hovey who was lieutenant in the Mexican war.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Give the vote of Garfield and Hancock, and Porter and Landers, in Indiana, in 1880 A DAILY READER NEW PALESTINE Ind. Aug. 9.

Garfield, 232,164; Hancock, 225,522; Porter, 231,405; Landers, 224,452. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What position, if any, did Albert G. Porter hold in the government when nominated for

Governor in 1880? W. H. LESTER. KNIGHTSTOWN, Aug. 9. He was First Comptroller of the Treasury.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Has any Republican President from Lincoln to Arthur recommended, in an annual message, the placing of wool on the free list? C. W. W. NEW LEBANON, Ind.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did Thurman vote to pension Jeff Davis? He voted for a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, which would have included Davis.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ir is a significant fact that the strongest protectionists that we have among us are English and Scottish mechanics, who have seen the evils of free trade at home. -Boston Journal.

EX-JUDGE JOHN L. WHEELER, of Red Bank (N. J.), a Democrat, who left his party on the tariff issue, is rendering good service to the protection cause, making speeches in New York. GEN. JOHN B. HASKIN, of New York, known as the Tuscarora chief, a belter from the Democracy in Buchanan's time, has again left that party and will raise his voice for Harrison and

A DEMOCRATIC majority of 85,000 in Louisiana or of 100,000 in Alabama has no possible relation to the will of the voters. It is simply produced by a few armed desperadoes standing at each poll and by a forced count of the bulldozed vote. -Chicago Journal. It is every day becoming more and more ap-

parent that the Democracy did not play their cards very shrewdly when they sent Dr. Brooks and the two Sams-Jones and Small-up North te draw votes away from the Republican party. -Peoria Transcript. THE Southern people are not likely to learn

much about Republican principles unless Republican speakers are sent down there. Republican newspapers do not circulate in the South to any extent, and the people are fed on lies. -Rochester Democrat. HON. JESSE A. GLENN, of Dalton, has consented to be the Republican nominee for Gov-

ernor of Georgia. Mr. Glenn was one of the

first public men in Georgia to join the Republican party in 1865, for which he was severely denounced at the time. A REPUBLICAN club of 235 members was formed at Pownal, Vt., recently, thirty of whom were formerly Democrats. Among those present were several supporters of Harrison in

1840, one of whom, aged eighty-four years, walked three miles to attend the meeting. THE commercial travelers are going to be a valuable adjunct in the coming campaign for the Republicans. Nearly all of them belong to that party and are well up on the tariff question. They know where free trade will affect their business and will not stand back in calling at-

tention to that fact. THE campaign literature that will be distributed this year is something stupendous. The Senate has just ordered five additional millions of envelopes for wrapping congressional speeches, and the House has ordered fifteen million additional envelopes of the same kind

for the same purpose. THE outlook is that Harrison will carry the electoral vote of every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, and will be elected by a very decided majority. That's the way, too, that the leaders in the Democratic party are beginning to look at it. The time has come for a change.

-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. OF course the Democrats cannot carry a single Northern or Western State without what they call the foreign vote. And they cannot afford to lose 2 per cent of that part of the foreign vote that is rated sure for the party. Appearances indicate that much more than 2 per cent. of that vote is already lost to them, and unless they can invent some remedy, they will have to face an almost certainty of defeat .- Philadelphia North American.

GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, for the first time in many years, holds no salaried position. His place at Waltham, Mass., constitutes his sole property, and that is not without encumbrances. The Fifth district of Massachusetts will probably elect General Banks to Congress this fall. It is remembered by his admirers that he resigned a \$10,000 position as a railroad president to go to the war. A subscription is now being taken up in the Fifth district among Republicans to defray the General's election expenses.

A MEDINA (N. Y.) special says that on Aug. 8 a banner was flung to the breezes in that place by Democrats who are opposed to the election of Grover Cleveland. It is the finest in the town and was purchased entirely by Democratic money. It is expected that 200 Democrats in Ridgeway, who voted for Cleveland four years ago, will vote this year for Harrison and Morton. The money for the banner was contributed by Democrats, many of whom said that they did not desire to have their names known on account of business relations, but they would vote for Harrison and Morton.

Some of the Democratic organs were lamenting because they thought General Harrison had not been invited to the Blaine reception, and when they found he had been invited they lamented that. The Democratic organs are going to have plenty of things to lament this year.

Scratch Your Memory, Mr. Watterson. Albany Times (Dem.) Can some old "residenter"-say Henry Wat-

terson-tell what was the price of whisky by the drink when it was "free," before the war taxes ment upon his dreadful looks, and the cer- | were put on it!

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Universal Expressions of Satisfaction Over the Action of the State Convention.

A "Fighting Ticket" and a Vital Issue.

Chicago Tribune. The Indiana Republicans may well clain to have "a fighting ticket all the way through." General Hovey and four of his associates on the ticket were soldiers in the Union army. Of the ten candidates on the Indiana Republican ticket five wore the blue and hearly all the others were too young to enlist during the war and lack soldier records only because they were born a little too late. General Hovey, the nominee for Governor, is an excellent man to head such a ticket. He entered the army in 1861 and served through to 1864, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the seige of Vicksburg, Dalton, Resaca, and Altoona, and before his discharge was made brevet major-general "for meritorious and distinguished services." Bruce Carr, the candidate for Auditor of State, is said to be the youngest private who enlisted in the Union army. Walter Olds, one of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, served through the war in an Ohio regiment, and was the only one of five brothers who escaped death in the service. Indiana Republicans have paid conspicuous honor to the old soldiers, and they have a ticket that every Republican loyalist can support with enthusiasm.

In passing over national questions with a bare reference the Indiana Republicans undoubtedly desired in their State platform to give special emphasis to the local issue involved in the election fraud perpetrated against Harrison in 1886. Harrison stands before the people of Indiana as a defrauded man, and the Indiana Democrats are now in possession of a stolen senatorship. A greater political outrage was never perpetrated in any Northern State than when the Indiana Democrats, taking advantage of the election frauds and tally-sheet forgeries in Marion county, organized the Legislature in bold defiance of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the State, and then proceeded to nullify the will of the people and exclude Harrison from the seat in the Senate to which he was justly entitled. Two of the scoundrels who forged the election returns have been convicted and are now suffering the penalty of their crime, but others equally guilty in carrying the fraud to its consummation are beyond the reach of the law and can only be punished by the defeat of the party which encouraged their knavish work and complacently accepted the stolen

The Indiana Republicans well say: "That stolen senatorship is part of the Democratic administration at Washington, now in power by virtue of public crimes and the nullification of constitutions and laws." Both in his own State and in the Nation General Harrison's candidacy is a protest against outrages on the ballot and the nullification of law as a means of party success. Whatever difficulties may stand in the way of protecting free suffrage and punishing criminal usurpation of power at the South, the people of Indiana can easily make it understood that election frauds and forgeries are not the price of partisan victories in that State, but that the party which attempts to subvert popular rule shall suffer the penalty of overwhelming and dishonorable defeat. In that way election frauds can be fitly punished and a fair bal-

The General Press.

lot and an honest count insured hereafter.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat: General Hovey is an able jurist and statesman, a gallant soldier, and his selection gives assurance of victory.

Chicago Mail: A. P. Hovey is the Republican candidate for the Indiana governorship, and he is the strongest man that could have been nominated. With Harrison and Hovey to lead them, the Hoosiers will vote as they shot.

Chicago Times (Dem.): Notwithstanding the strong preference expressed for the ex-Governor there is no reason why Congressman Hovey should not poll the full party strength. The burden of the campaign in Indiana lies not upon the State but upon the national ticket. Responsibility for the loss or gain of the State has been placed upon General Harrison, and Hovey will probably prove as useful a lieutenant as any other available nominee.

Chicago Mail: In spite of Democratic sneers the Republicans of Indiana have nominated a State ticket that will keep their opponents "hustling" from now till November. Ex-Governor Porter declined to run, it is true, but the list of available candidates was not exhausted with him. General Hovey will make a rattling race for Governor, and with the "Fighting Parson" close at his back he should draw strongly from the ranks of Democratic ex soldiers.

Pittsburg Chronicle: The Indiana Republicans have selected a good candidate, one upon whom all Republicans can unite. His record, both military and civil, is one to be proud of. The platform, too, demanding, among other reforms, an equal ballot and equal representation, and rebuking "the iniquitous and unfair apportionment of the State, at the behest of the Liquor League of Indiana," should command the support of all right-minded voters. Washington Post, (Ind.): The nomination of

General Hovey, now Representative from the First district, for Governor by the Republicans of Indiana, is the best possible issue, politically speaking, out of the confusion caused by ex-Governor Porter's refusal to accept the nomination. He was a good soldier, a close friend of Governor Morton's during the war, and a skillful campaigner, as his work in 1885 showed. The nomination of Rev. Ira J. Chase, the "fighting parson," for Lieutenant-governor, adds strength to the ticket.

Pittsburg Dispatch: We do not think it wise to regard Indiana as a sure State. It will be one of the critical points of the coming election; and it will take hard and strong work to secure its vote to the Republican ticket. The leadership of Harrison and Hovey will put the Republicans in fighting order. The convention yesterday contains the evidence that no effort will be spared by the Republicans to secure that important victory. Indiana is getting into fighting shape, and campaign work there will presently get warm enough to heat up the rest of the

New York Tribune: The Republican convention in Indianapolis did a good day's work yesterday. General Hovey, who was nominated for the governorship, is a brave soldier, an excellent citizen, and a man every way qualified to do the State good service after November next. The platform had a sound protective ring in it, and the whole proceedings of the convention were hearty and harmonious. General Harrison's reception was most enthusiastic, and his brief but grateful references to Sheridan and Blaine struck popular chords. Indiana has begun well, and is certain to give a good account of herself later.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The platform of the Indiana Republicans is as well adapted to the prosperity of the State as the Chicago platform is to the prosperity of the Nation. The nomines for Governor has the prestige of victory upon him; he it was who recently overcame the Democratic majority in a congressional district which is the Texas of Indiana. The gentleman named for Lieutenant-governor has a noble record as soldier and pastor, and the nominees to the other offices have proven themselves worthy of re-election by two years of prudent administration of trusts confided to them. The Republican campaign in Indiana is now formally opened; it will be directed by worthy leaders,

and of its successful issue none should doubt. Philadelphia Press: The nomination of Congressman Hovey by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana will give the party in that State a strong and popular leader. His selection was favored by the Indiana delegation in Congress, and his well-known strength with the soldier vote undoubtedly aided him. As the Democrats have been trying to secure this vote, Mr. Hovey's nomination is peculiarly appropriate. The discussion he had in the House last week on the pension question with Congressman Matson. who is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, will be readily recalled. Mr. Hovey was elected from the First district two years ago by a plurality of 1,357, the same district having gone Democratic in 1884 by 1,437 plurality. There can be no dissatisfaction with the nomination, and the enthusiasm which marked the convention shows that the Republicans will ratify the selection at the polls in November.

The State Press. The ticket is a soldiers' ticket, is strong from top to bottom, and is a winner. - Winchester Journal.

The ticket is one worthy the vote of every Republican in Indiana, and will be triumphantly elected .- Richmond Palladium. The ticket is a strong one, and will poll as many votes as any that could have been made.

and will be elected. - Franklin Republican. The ticket is not only a soldiers' ticket, but is a citizens' ticket as well, and is in all respects one of the best and most popular that could have been made. - New Castle Courier.

No better ticket from top to bottom has ever been presented to the voters of the State than the one nominated by the State Republican con-

The platform of the Republican party of Indiana has no uncertain sound, and can be understood by all. As the nominations at Chicago were the best that could have been made, so were the nominations at Indianapolis. - Muncie News.

The name of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, "the John A. Logan of Indiana," will be a tower of strength, while private Ira J. Chase will get netism and gather much moss as he rolls. It is gle of "crisp two-dollar bills."

a soldiers' ticket from stem to stern and will win. The platform is an admirable production. It speaks out loud, and in not a single tone or note is there an uncertain sound .- Greencastle

The Republican State convention was a magnificent affair, the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State, and the ticket and plat-

form are simply perfect.-Rensselaer Repub-The State ticket nominated yesterday is strong in every feature, and gives universal satisfaction. It is a ticket that will win. The platform is a jewel and could not be improved

upon.-Goshen Times. Harrison and Morton, Hovey and Chase-a four-horse team, and no mistake about it. Let every worker put his shoulder to the wheel of the old Republican wagon and "we'll all take a ride."-Greencastle Banner.

The ticket nominated at Indianapolis last Wednesday is one of the best ever presented to the people of this State. The Republican party of Indiana is now ready for battle, and determined to win a glorious victory. -Plymouth Re-

General Hovey is a man with a brilliant army record, a stainless reputation as a citizen, and a gentleman well qualified in every respect to fill the gubernatorial chair. Hovey and Chase is a Winning card, and their election is certain. - At-

A stronger nomination could not have been made, and General Hovey will sweep the State like a tornado in November. The entire ticket is without fault, and by the right kind of work we may expect a sweeping victory this fall -Rushville Graphic.

The convention at Indianapolis sounded the death knell of the Democracy and drove the last nail in its coffin when it chose for Governor Alvin P. Honey, and for Lieutenant-governor Chaplain Ira J. Chase. It is pre-eminently a soldier's ticket .- Greensburg Standard.

The ticket from first to last is a splendid one, and will command the united, enthusiastic support of every loval Republican in Indiana. and will be elected by from 7,000 to 12,000 majority. The nomination of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey is an inspiration, and is the best possible nom-

ination.-Liberty Herald. The universal centiment is that the Republicans have made a strong ticket. It is a soldier ticket and a young men's ticket. Every man on the ticket who was old enough to enter the service was a Union soldier, with one exception. Hovey, Chase, Coffey, Olds, Carr and Lemcke served in the war of the rebellion. Hovey as general, Lemcke as captain of transports and the others as privates. - Martinsville Republican.

The dec larations of the platform are particularly bold and unequivocal, that touching labor is all that could be desired by the most arbitrary advocate of the rights of the workingmen, and one that no man who believes in justice between employer, employe and the State can object to. The declaration for local option is especially applicable to the issue in Indiana, and is well fortified by the demand that there shall be no interference by the saloon in politics. -Shelby

General Hovey will be backed up by private Chase, and the other names on the ticket will give it further strength. If the Indiana Republicans will not rally to victory under such a soldierly ticket as Hovey and Chase, they would not have rallied to victory under any other. The platform adopted is a pointed and comprehensive document, and it has the especial merit of not letting the important local issues now open in Indiana be cast into the shadow by national questions .- Richmond Telegram.

The nomination of General Hovey to head the ticket was an admirable stroke-an inspiration. and the moment it was accomplished the crisis was passed and what many feared would be an occasion of great seriousness to the Republican party of the State and Nation, turned out to be one of great rejoicing. The nomination of Rev. Ira J. Chase, the "fighting parson," for Lieutenant-governor, was another excellent move, and harmony was completely restored. The ticket throughout is an excellent one.-Lafayette Courier.

The platform takes hold of all the present issues and treats them very sensibly and sound. ly. The ticket is as strong a one as could have beer nominated. General Hovey, who leads as the candidate for Governor, will poll as large a vote as would Albert G. Porter himself. Our man Chase was the second choice of everybody, and the first choice of a great many. His nomination for Lieutenant-governor was made with loud and unanimous acclaim, and he gives great strength to a ticket that has not a weak man on it.-Plainfield Progress.

The ticket selected is made up of men whose services to the country and State have entitled them to the confidence of the votera Hovey. for Governor, is a man of soldierly qualities and record, of large abilities, of excellent record in Congress and is in every respect a worthy lead-er of the party in the State. His lieutenant, Ira J. Chase, will prove a fit companion in the race, and each will lend strength to the other. The balance of the ticket is in every respect worthy, and the Republicans of Indiana now enter the campaign with confidence in their candidates, ir their platform and in their ultimate success.

-Elkhart Review. The ticket is one of the best ever presented to the people of Indiana for their suffrages. Gen. Hovey, the candidate for Governor, has long been prominent in public life, and his record is without spot or blemish. His character as a man is above suspicion or reproach, and his eminence as a soldier is attested by the fact that he is considered worthy to be called "the Logan of Indiana." He is an able and eloquent speaker, and his presence will inspire enthosiasm wherever he appears among the people. Ira J. Chase, the candidate for Lieutenant-governor, is a gallant soldier, magnetic saker and Christian gentleman who cannot fail attract the popular regard. The remaining tortion of the ticket is

worthy of this leadership. - Logansport Journal. The nomination of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey for Governor was undoubtedly the visest thing that could have done. Genera 'ey's name has been frequently mentione connection with the governorship since his eping victory in this district two years a., but, from the fact that the First district felt she could not spare him, and that he felt that his first duty was to the district, he was not an avowed candidate. As to the General as a soldier and statesman. and the record he has made, the Leader need say nothing, as it is familiar to every man, woman and child in the First district. Suffice it to say that we believe that as Governor of Indiana he will show the same devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of the people that he

has in the halls of Congress. - Princeton Leader. Every Republican in Muncie and Delaware county is pleased with the grand work of their delegates to the State convention. The plat-form, as was desired by Republicans in this part of the State, treats of local matters, in which there is intense interest on the broad principle of justice and humanity, and on the subject of temperance defines the universal sentiment of the Republican party. The Republican who does not heartly indorse this grand declaration of principles cannot be found in this portion of the State. With greater satisfaction, if possible, is received the nomination of that grand soldier and able civilian, Gen. Alvin P. Hover. for Governor. He is known for his eminent qualities as a soldier and civilian and will rally to his support every man who is in favor of reform in the management of our State institutions. - Muncie Times.

Joy in Egypt.

Chicago Mail. General Martin, chairman of the Republican State committee, came in this morning from Egypt, bringing with him glad tidings of great

'It's all going our way," said he, jubilantly. "Why, we're going to carry St. Clair county by a thousand, although Cleveland got it by 1,200 in '84. Jehu Baker will go back to Congress a flying. The Prohibitionists! Oh, they're making a good deal of noise, but no votes. They'll do well to hold their own.'

What do you think of the ticket nominated in Indiana yesterday?" "It's a good ticket, very good. General Hovey is a fine man, with a long and unexceptionable record, and Elder Chase, the fighting parson,' will not only prove a hustler among the old soldiers, but he will draw from members of the Christian Church, who are mostly Demo-

In Favor of the American Ship. New York Marine Journal.

The most important declaration yet made by the candidates for President as far as our maritime and foreign carrying trade and ocean mail service is concerned is that of General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate. In reviewing a thousand Republicans from Henry county, Indiana, on the 31st of July, who called to pay their respects, he gave utterance to unequivocal views relative to American snipping that will have a controlling effect on the voters who share his opinions and sympathies in this matter.

A Place to Rest.

The New York Press Club has been presented with a log cabin in the Catskills, where the overworked newspaper men of the Metropopous may rusticate, ten at a time. All that the newspaper men want now is a little more leisure and some hard cider to open their campaign of pleasure,

Hungry Democrats,

Boston Herald. Senator Dan Voorhees seems to think that the greenback question is an issue in the campaiga in Indiana this year. We shouldn't wonder s